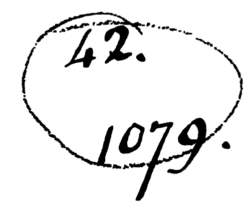
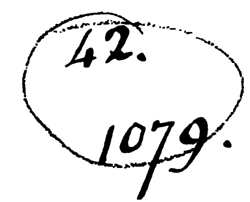
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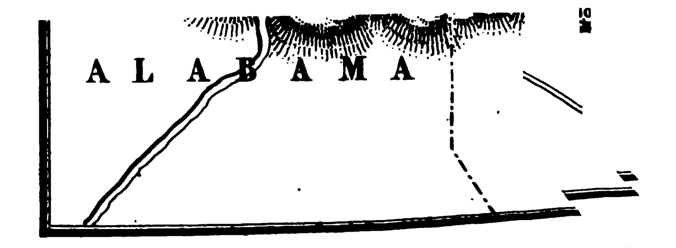
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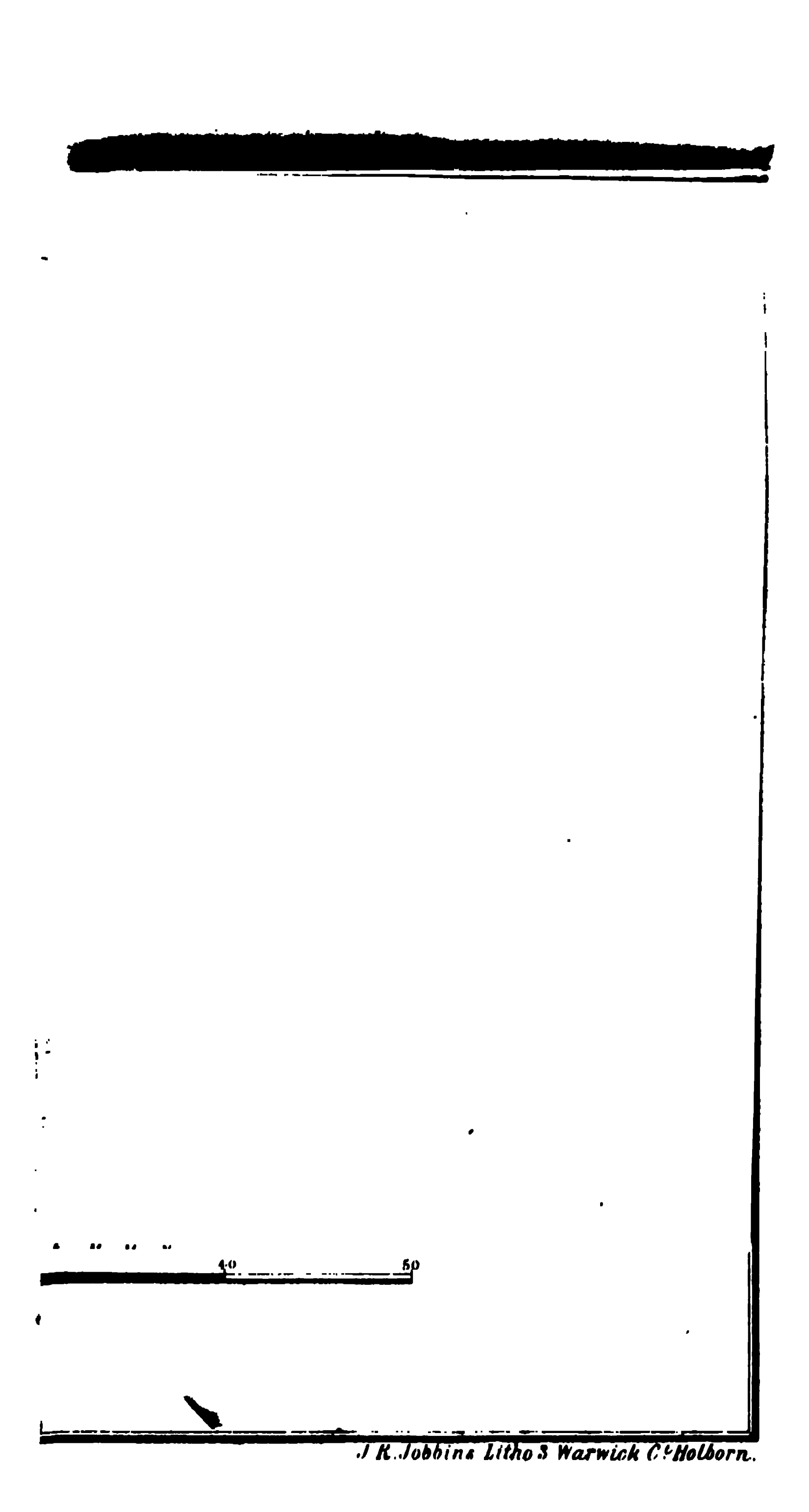

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A BRIEF






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A BRIEF
HISTORICAL, STATISTICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
REVIEW
OF
EAST TENNESSEE,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
DEVELOPING ITS IMMENSE
AGRICULTURAL,
MINING, AND MANUFACTURING
ADVANTAGES.
WITH
REMARKS TO EMIGRANTS.



ACCOMPANIED WITH

A MAP & LITHOGRAPHED SKETCH OF A TENNESSEE FARM,

MANSION HOUSE, AND BUILDINGS.

BY

J. GRAY SMITH,

A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

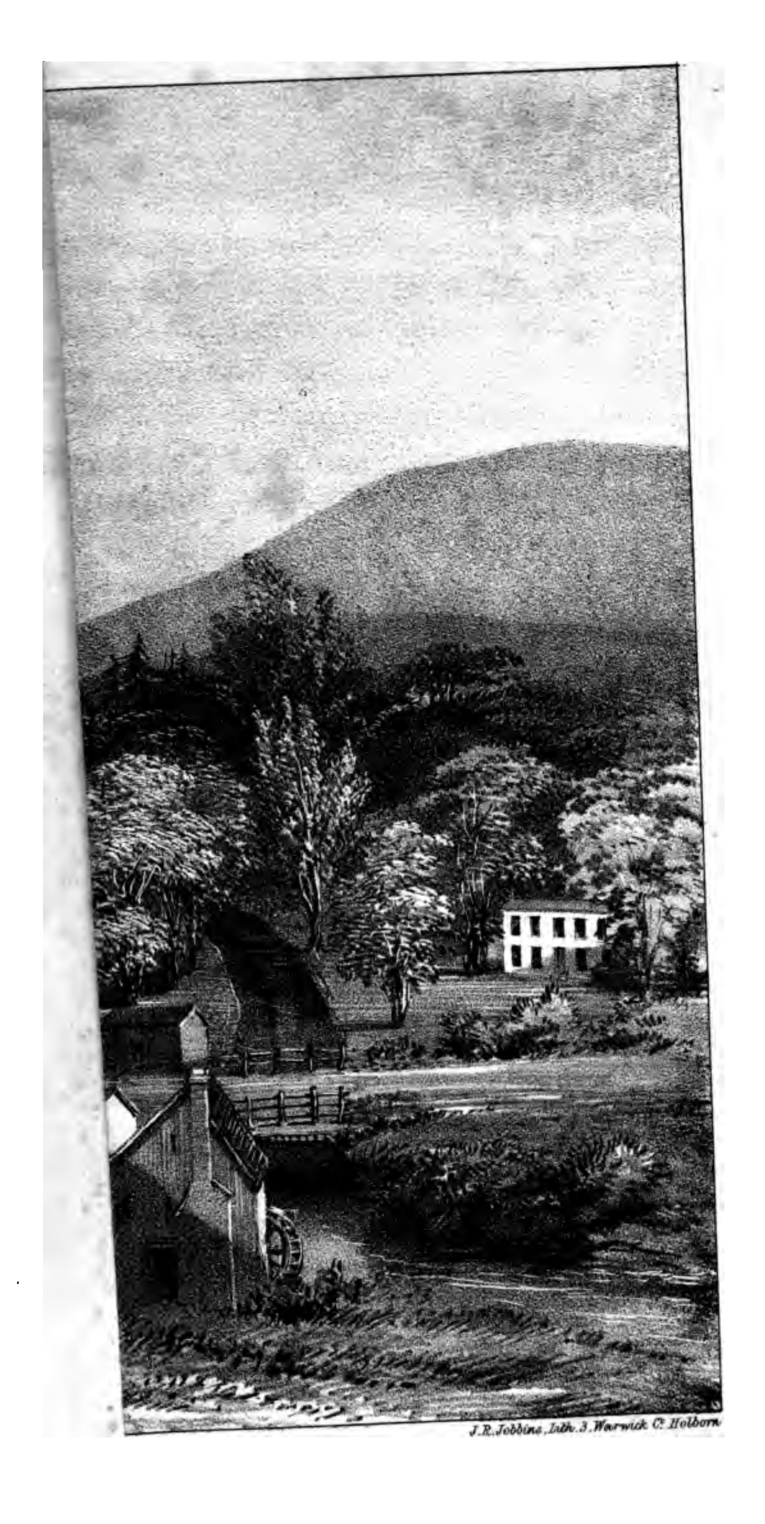
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1842.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.



ESSEE. U. S. AMERICA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON EMIGRATION,

AS THE ONLY PERMANENT REMEDY FOR THE EXISTING DISTRESSES OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN thousands, who are willing to earn their "daily bread" are famishing with hunger, and hundreds of thousands of innocent children are partaking of this destitution, "when each sad day brings forth a dreadful morrow," thus blasting, even the few remaining energies of sinking nature, the following remarks may perhaps not be considered irrelevant to the accompanying work.

The sympathies and benevolence of the christian and philanthropist alleviate much of the suffering of the indigent; but it is only for the moment, and as a drop in the ocean—the evil is too wide, too extended, for individual charity to accomplish; nor is the much desired Repeal of the Corn Laws capable of affording more than a partial relief, for if the poor have not employment, they cannot have money, and without money they cannot have bread; "though a measure of flour should be sold for a shekel, and two measures of barley for a shekel."

It is vainly imagined, that the demand from America would be sufficient to put the machinery of the whole country into operation; yes, it might for a few months, until the exporter had glutted an already over-glutted market. Manufactured goods were lower in New York last winter than they had ever been known to be before; and when the market is over-stocked, there is no alternative but public auction, where they are generally sold, without reserve, too frequently at an immense loss, exclusive of charges; this loss, either directly, or indirectly, most commonly falls upon the British manufacturer and exporter, which too many of the Manchester and Birmingham manufacturers can unfortunately attest from experience; at whose expence, then, in the event of a revival in trade, by repealing the Corn Laws, is the distress of the country eventually relieved, at the expence of the public, or the government? No, at the expence of the manufacturer and exporting merchant, and must not this react again upon the operative, and plunge him perhaps in greater misery than before, by blighting his hopes of sustaining himself and family, as the harvest seemed ripening.

Let the merchant and manufacturer reflect, that manufactories of every description are upon the increase in every state in the Union. The Americans are not strangers to the policy of the British Government in

supplying themselves from India, or elsewhere, with cotton, and rendering themselves in this respect independent of the American States. The average cotton crop of the United States may be estimated at 550,000,000 pounds, being more than one half the cotton crop of the whole world, although it appears that India is increasing rapidly in its cultivation; since, from the first of June, 1840, to the first of July, 1841, the whole Indian cotton crop is estimated at 190,000,000 pounds, of which probably one half was exported to Great Britain; for, in 1840, the imports of cotton into Great Britain from India amounted to 76,703,295 pounds, being almost equal to the whole cotton crop of South and North Carolina. These considerations have roused the energies of the American people, and the cry is now throughout the Southern, South Western, and Western States, for Manufacturers of Iron, Cotton, Wool, Silk, and every staple branch; even South Carolina has now several extensive Iron, Cotton Spinning, and Power Loom Cloth establishments. One of the members of Congress from that State informed the writer, that last year South Carolina sent unbleached cotton cloth to the New York market; they are also sold in Tennessee, as well as those from North Carolina; which latter state is also making rapid advances in manufacturing them. Kentucky and Ohio are also upon the increase. Tennessee, though superior to any in water power and central position, is yet in its infancy as regards cotton manufacturing.

Silk is also about forming a staple branch of manufacture. In several states there has been an increase above the amount of 1839; the quantity of raw silk manufactured in the country the past year is estimated at 30,000 pounds. The amount of silk imported into the United States annually is estimated at 20,000,000 dollars. The silk manufactured in France, in 1840, amounted to 25,000,000 dollars; that of Prussia to more than 4,500,000 dollars. Should one person in a hundred of the population of the United States produce annually one hundred pounds of silk, the quantity would be 18,000,000 pounds, which, at five dollars per pound, would amount to 90,000,000, nearly 30,000,000 dollars above our whole cotton export, nine times the value of our tobacco exports, and nearly five times the value of our present annual importations of the article; that such a production is not incredible or impracticable may be deduced from the fact, that the Lombard Venetian Kingdom, with a population of 4,000,000, exported in one year 6,132,950 pounds of raw silk, being a production of fifty per cent over the estimate made for the United States.

It is evident, therefore, that America must not be looked to as a permanent, but declining market, for (except goods of the highest finish) she must in a very few years, from self-defence, combined with the energy and enterprize of her people, become her own

manufacturer; and, from the immense productions of the country, and the consequent low price of all the necessaries of life, compared with those of Europe, the day will come, and that ere long, when she must prove a powerful rival to the foreign trade of Britain herself; for whilst "her barns are filled with plenty," and the raw material of Cotton, Silk, Wool, and Iron, are within herself, she must "rise like a giant waking out of his sleep, and as a strong man to run a race." From the Gulf of Mexico to our Northern Boundary, from the Atlantic to the far West, the peculiarities of soil, climate, and products, are great and valuable; yet these advantages admit of being increased to almost any extent. The whole aggregate of the Bread Stuffs, Corn, and Potatoes, is 624,518,510 bushels, which, estimating the present population at 17,835,217, is about thirty-five bushels for each inhabitant, and allowing ten bushels to each person, man, woman, and child, (which is double the estimated allowance for Europe;) and we have a surplus product for seed, food of stock, manufacture, and exportation, of not less than 446,166,340 bushels; including oats, the aggregate amount of the crops of grain, corn, and potatoes, is equal to 755,200,000 bushels, 42¼ bushels to each inhabitant. The number of male white inhabitants employed in agriculture in the United States is 3,717,756.

With all these advantages in favor of America, where is the ultimate hope of the poor, forlorn, heart-broken English operative? Twenty years ago, the writer was in Lancashire, and never can he forget the distress that prevailed for years amongst "the hand-loom weavers—it required no tongue to tell their tale; their image was that of famine—helpless and hopeless, the mother the picture of despair, and the children that of the miserable; their pallid countenances have been visible to him 'mid the abundance of the far West, and it requires no magic to recal them amidst the splendour of the modern Babylon;—those men must long since have gone "to their long homes, where the weary are at rest," for the canker-worm of famine and death was then upon them.

Perhaps it is to India and China the British legislator looks for relief—"Let not him that putteth on his armour, boast as he that taken it off;" the latter is not yet conquered, nor the former thoroughly subdued. India and China forsooth! The British flag may stream over Pagoda, Temple, and Minaret, but should it? Can that change the custom and costume of ages, and give British manufactures a preference, except to British subjects and their Satraps;—"a drowning man will grasp a straw."

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." Have the Manufacturing Districts been free from either partial or general distress for the last thirty years? Is the sky less black? Or does the little glimmering in the East, alone give hope of sunshine? The manufactories of Britain have seen their climax, and, like all other earthly things, must tend downwards. All civilized nations are now manufacturers, and increasing in manufacturing. Thirty years ago, war was their calling. Uncivilized nations, require but what they have been accustomed to: first, civilize or christianize them, and the day-star of hope may dawn.

If, then, it is wished to lay the axe to the root of the tree—if the surplus population, who are crying in vain for labour and for bread must be thoroughly relieved—if Government wish to administer health to the over-charged system, let them expatriate this extra population at the national expence, and send them, where he that cryeth out for labour can have it; and he that labours can want no bread. Let the wealthy manufacturer himself beware, lest he is left "high and dry" on the beach, instead of sailing with the current. There can surely be no choice betwixt a steady, increasing, and lucrative business, which can be carried on to any extent, with a prospect of its continuing his own and children's time; and the precarious and fluctuating changes of British manufacturing, whose success must ever be at the mercy of a foreign market.

Rouse yourselves, then, to your own interests, and at the same time benefit the poor operatives that surround you: select your men, bind them to you for their expences—they are necessary to you. You are the blood, they the bone and sinew of the system. You and they will be welcomed in any of the States, but more particularly in the Western and South-Western. In doing this, you will moreover have the satisfaction of having shewn mercy to the poor; and it is written, "Blessed is he who considereth the poor, for the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

London, Pentonville,
July 21*st*, 1842.

EAST TENNESSEE.

In entering upon a brief description of East Tennessee, I shall be travelling upon new ground, neither Captains Hall or Marryatt, nor yet Mrs. Trollope, having thought it worthy of a visit. It is seldom that a seaman likes to sail out of his latitude; and Madam was so engrossed with some of the Cincinnatti Establishments, that had not some strong magnetic influence obtained the ascendant, it is probable she might by this time have been "Inspector General" of them.

To one who has resided some years in the valley of East Tennessee, breathing the pure air from its mountains, and drinking of its chrystal springs, enjoying the sunny smile of its temperature, and the cooling shade of its noble forests, delighting the eye and the heart with its fields of fruitfulness, which, at every turn, presents a new aspect, and each equally gratifying. 'Tis not "England's laughing meads;" nor "her flowering orchard trees;" nor yet

Lomond and the Trosachs, with all their beauty and historical associations, and the magic thrown around them by the exuberance of the poet, could tempt him again to quit the peaceful solitude, the clear blue sky, the song of the mocking bird, the note of the dove, the hum of the humming bird, the silence of nature, 'where all is echo.

Should these pages meet the eye of the unprejudiced, and be the means of inducing some of them to quit the land of their nativity, and, in lieu of visiting Southern Europe with its vices and dissipation, visit our mountain peaks, which "Manfred" himself would have delighted in; or our noble rivers, which all that is rich and luxuriant surrounds; or our upland farms, where "the glassy brook bubbles onward to the neighbouring mill;" if he gives not the palm to Tennessee, he may be noted as "one who hath no music in his soul," and "loves not nature for her loveliness."

A GENERAL OUTLINE

OF THE LOCALITY, PRODUCTIONS, AND ADVANTAGES OF EAST TENNESSEE, AS REGARDS EMIGRATION AND INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

TENESSEE is divided into three districts: East, West, and Middle Tennessee.

East Tennessee lies between the 35th and 36th degree of north latitude, extending from Sullivan County on the East to Marion and Hamilton counties on the West, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles; and in breadth from the Allegheny Mountains on the South to the Cumberland Mountains on the North, a distance of from fifty to sixty miles; the length of the Allegheny Mountains vary from one thousand five hundred to three thousand feet above the level of the sea and extend in breadth over a surface of from forty to fifty miles into North Carolina and Georgia, and from their height and breadth shelter East Tennessee from the hot winds of the South, the air becoming rarified in its passage over the mountains. The Cumberland Mountains on the North shelter East Tennessee from the cold blasts of the prairies, whieh sweep over the more North Western States; from which, combined with its latitude, arises the precedence allowed to it, (over that of any other part of the

United States,) for its equable, temperate, and Italian-like climate.

Tennessee is the greatest Indian Corn growing State in the union. In the census and account taken in 1840, its annual crop was estimated at 46,285,359 bushels, which is used in home consumption, feeding Stock for the Southern Market, and distillation.

Its staple marketable productions are, Horses, Mules, Hogs, Flour, Cotton, Tobacco, Silk, Whiskey, Peach-brandy, Dried Fruits, and Feathers. The Stock is sent in the winter months over the mountains to South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. Flour is also sent to the two former States by waggon; Flour, Whisky, Brandy, Dried Fruits, Iron, Nails, and Castings, are sent down the river to Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Cotton and tobacco, for exportation, are at present principally raised in Middle and West Tennessee, and are shipped down the river to New Orleans.

In East Tennessee, farmers grow tobacco and cotton enough for their own use, but none for exportation; although some of her Planters are now entering largely into the cultivation of tobacco. There is some cheese made in Tennessee; but for want of management, it is inferior to the Goshen or New York. Hemp grows luxuriantly upon our River Bottom Lands, but has hitherto been neglected;

although it is believed to be more profitable than any other crop that can be raised. The American navy and shipping consume annually thirteen thousand tons, which may be estimated at two hundred and fifty dollars per ton; it is proved also, from high authority, that American hemp, when properly water-rotted, proves, by actual experiment, to be one-fourth stronger than Russia hemp, to take five feet more run, and to spin twelve pounds more to the four hundred pounds.

Tennessee produces annually more home made Woollen Cloth than any state in the Union, except New York State, estimated value 2,886,661 dollars; more Bees Wax, except New York and North Carolina, amount 50,907 pounds; more Horses and Mules, except New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, number 341,499; more Neat Cattle, except New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, number 822,851; more Swine than any state in the Union, number 2,926,607; more Wheat, except New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, 4,843,587 bushels; more Oats, except New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio, 7,457,818 bushels; more Tobacco, except Virginia and Kentucky, 35,168,040 pounds; more Poultry, except New York and Pennsylvania, value 606, 969 dollars; more Indian corn than any state; is the fifth silk growing, and seventh Cotton growing, state, in the Union, amount of latter 20,872,433 pounds.

East Tennessee is peculiarly adapted to the raising of Stock, inasmuch as it possesses such an extent of rich alluvial River Bottom Lands, which may, in fact, be termed, the Nile Lands of Tennessee, for, although not annually overflown, their fertility seems inexhaustible. There are River Bottom Lands in the hands of some indifferent farmers, that have been in Indian Corn for upwards of twenty years without ever varying the crop, and yet yield on an average fifty bushels per acre; but where the crops have been varied by small grain and clover, seventy, eighty, and even an hundred bushels, are produced to the acre.

On the Upland Farms, the soil is generally a rich Mulatto loam, gravelly limestone or black limestone soil. New ground of this description will yield from thirty to forty bushels Indian corn per acre; and ground that has been worn by continual corn crops from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; but even the latter, with clovering and rotation of crop alone, are recovered in three or four years time; but, with the advantages there possessed, manure, from the immense quantities of Stock, residium from the river banks, decayed leaves, and logs from the woods, and inexhaustible beds of limestone on almost every Farm, must, before many years, render East Tennessee the richest Agricultural District in the Union.

On the Uplands, and particularly the limestone lands, the "blue grass," so much valued in Kentucky, is indigenous, which, from withstanding the winter, its compact, yet early powers of vegetation, forms the finest natural pasture in the world. Young Stock require Hay, or Fodder, from the middle of December until the middle of April; but thousands are turned into the woods, to gather the spontaneous blue grass and other herbage; and such is the mildness of the climate, that, thus neglected, they weather the winter. White Clover, Rib Grass, and Trefoil, are indigenous; Red Clover flourishes luxuriantly, and is coming into general use as an enricher of the soil; the majority of the farmers have been, and even yet, are too indolent to haul out the manure, so that about the old stables it is usual to find it from three to six feet deep. On the writers first removal to Tennessee, he attempted an augean task of this nature, and commenced by placing it "*a L'Anglaise.*" The question was repeatedly asked, whether the stables were not going to be removed there, presuming the manure was for a foundation.

The cost of burning lime in Tennessee is about three cents, or three halfpence sterling, per bushel. In Kentucky they adopt a mode of raising and fattening stock, which improves the soil and lessens the expence of fattening. Clover is cultivated very extensively; Stock is turned upon it early in Spring, which, without, or at east very little grain, keeps them in good trim. Rye and Oats

are raised in quantities, after taking them off the Clover, they are turned into the Rye and Oats, thus leaving a fine layer of straw and manure on the land; theStock then only require hardening for a few weeks with Indian corn, when they are driven to market. Some Tennessee farmers have latterly begun to adopt this mode of soiling and fattening, but the custom has generally been, and is still too much in use, to corn feed the year round; thus deteriorating the soil, at an extra expence in raising and fattening.

When Oats are suffered to ripen and are cradled, an excellent fall pasture can be had by ploughing the stubble; for, as in cradling, there is a sufficiency of grain for seed, shed and left on the ground, by October it forms a rich pasture: and it is not uncommon to see patches of Oats thus ploughed in, uninjured by the frost, and from six to eight inches high in the middle of December.

Cradling is a rapid mode of cutting grain; and in the Western States, where labour is scarce, could not be dispensed with: it is true, a good deal of grain is left, but it can always be placed to account, either by ploughing in, as above stated, or turning in stock and hogs to glean it, a good hand can Cradle from one and a half to two acres per day; nine cradlers, in 1841, cradled for the writer thirty-six acres of wheat in two days; nine boys followed to bind and shock, and in two days more it was housed.

East Tennessee has advantages with regard to locality, being within a hundred miles of the commencement of her market, the northern part of North and South Carolina and Georgia, and from thence to the sea coast, a distance of from three to five hundred miles. Kentucky has hitherto taken the lead in this market, having commenced raising Stock earlier, and having probably had, from bordering on the Ohio river, a great mixture of Foreign Agriculturalists, who doubtless, not only introduced improvements in agriculture, but improvements in Stock, but Tennessee has a decided superiority in many leading points. The Kentuckians have to drive through East Tennessee to market; and, calculating from the Stock raising districts of Kentucky, have at least two hundred miles further to drive than the Tennesseans, which, for fat hogs and cattle, exclusive of the extra expence of driving, proves more or less injurious. East Tennessee has other advantages over Kentucky; the former is interseeted with springs, streams, and branches in every direction: in dry seasons, the latter are frequently obliged to drive their Stock for miles to water, from which all suffer, and some perish. The winters in Kentucky are also longer, and more severe than in Tennessee; Stock consequently requires more support. In Kentucky, the woods are nearly all enclosed; in Tennessee, open, that where the range is extensive, in a plentiful mast year, stock hogs require no feeding from October to January; and, where large, when turned out, frequently become fat

enough for market on mast alone. Kentucky is not so large a Corn growing State as Tennessee; and, in scarce seasons, (as the Israelites sent into Egypt) the Kentuckians frequently send stock into the latter to fatten; and is again in a measure tributary to Tennessee for supporting her stock, whilst travelling to market, and frequently stopping for days, when not fat enough to proceed, to complete that fattening; and yet, with these drawbacks on the part of Kentucky, lands in the stock raising districts are worth from eighty to a hundred dollars per acre.

Tennessee has of late years entered greatly into the spirit of stock raising—for her celebrity in blooded Stock see the New York Turf Register. There are several Imported Maltese and Spanish Jacks. The Durham stock are also superseding the smaller breed, or are crossed with them, which probably are preferable for general purposes. The Saxony and Merino sheep are also plentiful. The breed of Hogs has likewise been improved: we have now, on every leading Farm, crosses with the China, Russia, Berkshire, Irish Grazier, &c. On the Bottom Land of the French Broad River from Newport to Dandridge, a distance of from twenty-five to thirty miles, by its meanderings, and probably averaging half a mile on each side the river, from 20 to 30,000 hogs are annually fattened for market, exclusive of Horses, Mules, and Cattle.

As a Silk raising country, the climate and soil render it unrivalled; the Morus rubra is a native, and found in great abundance in the woods, exclusive of which, as it fruits freely (the fruit of which is large and finely flavoured) any quantity can be raised from the seed; where the soil is rich, the foliage of the Morus Rubra is equal to that of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese in size, and, some assert, superior in quality. The Morus multicaulis, in the Northern States, is cut down with the frost almost every winter; it must consequently be short-lived: whilst the value of a Mulberry orchard consists in its maturity, which it takes from fifteen to twenty years to attain. In Tennessee, owing to the length of our summers, and mildness of our winters, the multicaulis is never cut down, the mere tips of the branches only being affected; the White Italian Mulberry also flourishes here, and remains uninjured through the winter. A number of gentlemen through the country have entered into the spirit of Silk raising, and erected cocooneries and reeling establishments; and some ladies have woven themselves silk dresses and shawls, which though not possessing the finish of the imported, has thrice its durability: they have also begun to make considerable quantities of sewing silk, some from the Native Mulberry; some from the multicaulis, which is disposed of to the merchants. One lady, with the assitstance of the children and females of her household, raised last year one hundred bushels of Cocoons, the selling price of which is three dollars and a

half per bushel, and this without omitting other domestic duties. Silk must shortly become one of the staple productions of East Tennessee. The annual amount of importations of silk from France to the United States is estimated at 20,000,000 dollars: we want but capital, machinery, and operatives, to supersede at least two thirds of this heavy expenditure.

Tennessee originally formed a part of North Carolina, and has been settled from seventy to eighty years. Its inhabitants principally consist of North and South Carolinians and Virginians, whose names in general (with the exception of a few of those from the latter State, who are of Dutch extraction) indicate a British origin: there are a few native English, Scotch and Irish, but the isolated situation of East Tennessee has prevented the influx of Emigrants; its very existence being unknown to the majority of them. Emigration has in general been directed to New States, where men that never had an axe in their hands previously, attempt to hew down at the onset, the thickly timbered forests of the West, to rear log buildings, and undergo the hardships of a clearing and a new settlement; little do they know the hardships, the discomfits, the privations, attendant upon such a life, until located upon some of the flat and stagnant swamps of Indiana and Illisnois, themselves and their children gradually sinking under its miasma; worn out, heart-broken, and dejected; with a constitution ruined by the

unaccustomed labors of a backwood's life and settlement; they sink, but too frequently into an untimely grave. There are hundreds now in Tennessee, who, from no cause but indolence and a locomotive temperament, have emigrated to the two last-named States: and, again, in greater numbers to Missouri; but the difficulties they have had to encounter, and the extremes of climate, make them, like Job, " glad to escape with the skin of their teeth," and return to the cleared fields and sunny clime of Tennessee. And yet the native American backwoodsman is the only Pioneer; to him, chopping and clearing is a pleasure, and raising log buildings a frolic; and when the citizen or emigrant farmer elbows him too closely, like Ishmael Bush and his rugged sons, they leave their labours to another, and again plunge into the woods and wilds of the far West.

From the length of time Tennessee has been settled, the Farmers have generally one-third of their land cleared and under fence, with buildings and improvements, averaging in value from five hundred to ten thousand dollars, according to the means and taste of the proprietor. There are generally extensive orchards and gardens, and every other requisite, for comfort, convenience, and pleasure; that an Emigrant to Tenessee would experience none of the difficulties and privations of a backwoods life, for he has society equal to that which is generally found in the country in England, excepting, of course, the more

fashionable Districts; and, if he has the means, he can command all the luxuries the world can produce, to the "bon vivant" the fruits and wines of France and the Mediterranean; and the teas and spices of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, are available.

The Literati can, as elsewhere, have his ancient and modern lore, and pore over the dusty volumes, until he himself becomes dusty; the admirers of the periodical literature of the day, can, in twenty-one days be supplied with the London Times, Morning Post, and Herald, and all the literary and fashionable magazines, as regularly as a London postman serves a "billet doux."

Fruit is very abundant. Peaches bear fruit at three years old; many farmers have fifteen and twenty acres in Peaches alone, and they are found along the road side in every direction. Families usually peel and dry considerable quantities of peaches, apples and pears, the rest are sold for distillation; or, should a Farmer be opposed to this, he turns in his hogs to fatten upon them. There are some very choice kind of apples, but the major part are inferior; pears, plumbs, and cherries, grow finely, but require improving; quinces are fine; the red currant is plentiful; the black and white grape currant scarce; the choice kinds of strawberies are rare, but acres of the wild strawberry; wild grapes are abundant, but the black Hamburgh, Frontiniac, Sweet-water, Tokay, and other

choice kinds, have not been introduced, except to a very limited extent; Figs grow and fruit well; Nectarines and Apricots are not general, but succeed equal to the Peach; Raspberries grow luxuriantly, but better are required. The Persimmon, or American Date Plumb, is found every where, and, when ripe, in December and January, is considered a very luscious fruit. The Black Walnut and Spanish Chestnut, though both somewhat inferior to the imported, are found in the majority of the woods, but more particularly in the mountain districts; nor ought the Shell-barked Hickory Nut to be forgotten, preferred by many to the Walnut. The Vegetables cannot be surpassed by any country. Irish and sweet potatoes, yams, peas, asparagus, rhubarb, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, salsify, water and cantelope melons, onions and cucumbers, the latter especially are so fine, that they frequently call to mind the murmuring of the Israelites for the " onions, cucumbers, and garlic" of Egypt.

The Hop is indigenous; and, as it is not subject to the " fly," or failure from season, would pay well to grow for the Northern States, who are now supplied from Ohio and some of the Eastern States.

The Sugar Tree, or Acer Saccharinum, is plentiful in East Tennessee. In certain localities, farms have from one to five hundred trees, forming as it were an Orchard, the more compact they are, the more valuable: where

the trees are much scattered, they are not considered valuable for sugar, and are used for Furniture. Many Farmers make from three to four hundred pounds of sugar in a season, besides molasses, which are almost equal to honey. The manner of making sugar is simple: the tree is bored with an half inch auger in two or three adjoining places, elder spiles are then placed in the bore, and when (after a frosty night) the morning sun begins to have its influence upon the trees, the sap begins to run, and is caught in vessels placed for the purpose, and renewed through the day; the water is boiled down to a certain consistency, being kept stirred and skimmed; at a certain period, an egg is put in to grain it, and, with care, it may be made equal to West Indian sugar.

The Sugar Beet flourishes well in Tennessee, and could be turned to great account by any one who understood the process of manufacturing it, sugar being in great demand, and selling high in consequence of the expence of transportation, which of itself would be a profit to the home manufacturer. In Europe, it is calculated that there is 150,000,000 pounds of Beet sugar annually manufactured. The United States import 120,000,000 pounds of foreign sugar annually; of which 6,000,000 pounds is sent to Cincinnatti alone. A process of extracting sugar from the Indian corn stalk, when at a certain growth, has recently been discovered, which promises to supersede both the sugar maple and sugar beet, and, except in a

West India climate, even the sugar cane itself. From experiments made, it appears the juice of the corn stalk yields sixteen per cent of sugar; and there is no doubt, but the interior States will eventually supply themselves either from Sugar Beet, or the Indian Corn.

Bees are raised to a considerable extent in Tennessee; both honey and wax forming articles of exportation. Wild bees are still occasionally found in the woods; but the original "bee hunter" is extinct.

Game is very abundant. Deer, on and near the mountains, is plentiful; and, in thinly settled districts of the great valley, they are in sufficient numbers for good sport. Wild Turkeys also abound; Wild Geese, in certain seasons; Wild Ducks, innumerable on all the rivers, creeks, dams and ponds, that can be found, wintering there, say from November to March. Wild Pigeons, in December, by millions, migrating from the North-Western States. Partridges as plentiful as quails, when the children of Jacob sojourned in the wilderness and longed for flesh. Squirrels are hopping from branch to branch in every direction; a good Tennessee shot will turn out with his rifle after breakfast, (which by-the-bye he had rather do at any time than go to work) and bring home from fifteen to twenty grey squirrels, all shot through the head; when well dressed, they are equal to chickens. Rabbits are plentiful through the country, but no Hares; as to Foxes,

the "Quorndon pack" itself could not wish for better sport than they would find in Tennessee.

Fish is abundant in all the rivers and creeks; the red horse, buffalo, black perch, jack or pike, salmon trout, and others, weighing from five to ten pounds each; the cat fish, which throughout the United States is considered a treat, is abundant in all the rivers, and weighs from five to fifty pounds. The soft and hard shelled turtle are also plentiful; the former considered equal to the West India.

The Forest Trees in Tennessee, consist of white and yellow pine, white, black, red, post, spanish, and other oaks; walnut, poplar or tulip tree, platanus or button wood, beech, elm, sugar and bird's eye maple, mulberry, water birch, hemlock, locust, hickory, &c. the undergrowth cedar, holly, dogwood, red bud or judas tree, sourwood, papaw, &c. The black walnut, wild or canada bird cherry, bird's-eye maple sugar, maple, mulberry and water birch, are used for Furniture; some of which are very beautiful.

The Rivers in Tennessee are, the Holstein, taking its rise in Western Virginia; the Nola Chucky, rising in North Carolina; the French Broad, rising also in North Carolina; the Little Tennessee, rising also in North Carolina; the Nola Chucky enters the French Broad at the Mouth of Chucky, in Jefferson County; the French Broad enters

the Holstein in Knox County, five miles east of Knoxville; and the junction of the Holstein and Little Tennessee takes place in Roane County, thirty miles west of Knoxville, forming by this junction the "Tennessee River," which, after a course of several hundred miles, empties itself into the Ohio river; thus, in a country enclosed on each side by mountains, leaving a valley of not more than from fifty to sixty miles in width, there are three noble rivers, averaging from two to four hundred yards wide each, which, by their junction, form one from five to six hundred yards wide, whose waters eventually empty themselves into the ocean. The River banks are in general fringed with willow, water birch, halesia or snow drop tree, rhododendron, kalmia, magnolia, and papaw.

In 1830, ninety thousand bales of cotton were sent down the Tennessee river to New Orleans.

The average fall, per mile, of the French Broad River, from the Warm springs in North Carolina to Newport in Tennessee, a distance of twenty-six miles, is twelve feet per mile: from thence to Knoxville, a distance of fifty miles, is four feet per mile, thus presenting immense advantages as to water power for the purposes of machinery. The Legislature, at their last sitting, voted 100,000 dollars each to West, Middle, and East Tennessee, for River improvements, thus enabling the latter to place the point of Steam Navigation East of Knoxville, and

improve those already in operation; nor ought it to be omitted, that there are now annually floated down the French Broad and Holstein Rivers, hundreds of arks and flat boats from the upper counties, laden with Iron, nails, castings, brandy, whisky, flour, &c. destined for the Alabama and other markets, frequently not bringing up until reaching New Orleans; also hundreds of rafts of boards, plank, and scantling, for the North Alabama market, where timber and water-power are both comparatively scarce.

There are several extensive Iron, nail, and casting establishments in the upper counties of East Tennessee, Iron Ore being very abundant throughout the range of mountains: there is also a patent Axe and Tool Mmanufactory, and several small Cotton Spinning Establishments; also two or three extensive Paper Mills ,which are very inadequate for the supply of the country, considerable quantities being imported from the North.

A charter, with Banking privileges, was granted to Yeatman, Woods & Co. for making Iron; their works are on the Cumberland River, one hundred miles below Nashville; they made in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, six thousand four hundred tons, which sold for 1,082,000 dollars, yielding a clear profit of something less than 400,000 dollars from the Iron alone, not including the profits of the Bank. They run two furnaces with Steam

power, using wood as fuel, and a rolling mill also with steam power, using bituminous coal. The Cumberland Mountains on the North abound with Bituminous Coal and Salt. The Unika and Southern ridge of the Allegheny Mountains abound with Iron Ore of unequalled richness, accompanied with Manganeze and Lead. In the Ocoee District are very valuable Gold Deposits; at which the labourers earn one dollar and a quarter per day, by the panning system alone. Gold is also found in various parts of the Chilhowee Mountain, paying the labourer ninety cents to a dollar per day.

W. Gore Ouseley, Esq. in his work on the United States, published in 1832, in treating of the Gold-mine Region of the Southern States, which comprizes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, adds, " that many of the mines are worked upon a very extensive scale; that the Messrs. Bissels, in the North Carolina Gold District, which is one of the most considerable establishments there, employ about six hundred hands. The whole number of men now employed at the mines in the Southern States is at least twenty thousand. The weekly value of these mines is estimated at 100,000 dollars, or more than 1,000,000 sterling, annually."

"These gold mines prove, that the whole region in which they abound was once under the powerful action of fire; and it is a fact not generally known, that the miners

who have come from the mines in South America and Europe, pronounce this region to be more abundant in gold than any other that has been found on the globe. There is no telling the extent of these mines, but sufficient is known to prove that they are of vast extent."

For a more extended account of ores, see Dr. Gerard Troost's Geological Survey of Tennessee.

Marble, of great beauty and variety, is also very abundant throughout East Tennessee; and an extensive set of works have been recently commenced near Rogersville, in Hawkins County.

Tennessee is the Fifth State in the Union in population, containing in 1840, upwards of 800,000 inhabitants, one-third of which are slaves: they are, however, better treated than in any similar State in the Union; for their number being insufficient for the Agricultural purposes of the country, every attention is paid to their comfort, as regards being well fed, well clothed, and well-treated. There are Schools for their instruction, and they are as regular attendants at the meeting houses as the white people; amongst them are several colored preachers, who hold weekly and sabbath meetings.

The Tennessee planters cannot be considered extensive holders; the small farmers, owning from five to ten; the

next, from ten to twenty; and the largest, from twenty to fifty, including children; and although, in Middle and West Tennessee, many own double the number, yet this is about the ratio for East Tennessee; where indeed the larger proportion of farmers do not own any slaves, working their farms with the assistance of their families, a son being under the entire control of his father until twenty-one years of age, a penalty being attached to any one employing him whilst under that age, without the consent of his father or guardian. As regards children in Tennessee, "blessed is he that hath his quiver full of them," forming a striking contrast to Great Britain, where thousands never marry, dreading their inability to support a family; and others look upon every increase as an additional burden to them.

There is frequently a good deal of attachment between the Tennessee planter and his slave; the forefathers of the latter having, in a great many instances, been in the family for a generation or two. There are, annually, instances occurring of their being left free; the owner not forgetting the attachment of his boyhood, although differing from him in colour. Nothing speaks more for the kindness and humanity of the Tennessee planter, than the dread a negro has of being sold to another State. To tell a Tennessee negro, that if he does not behave better, he will be sent to Mississippi, has a much greater effect than to threaten an English rogue with transportation.

Tennsssee is divided into counties, each county containing from twenty to twenty-five miles square, and having a county town with from five hundred to fifteen hundred inhabitants. These towns have in general eight to ten Stores, Court House and Jail, Hotels, Meeting Houses, &c. The courts are held every four months.

Knoxville is the county town of Knox, and is considered the capital of East Tennessee; it contains three thousand inhabitants, an University, Academy, Ladies Boarding School, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodists' Meeting-Houses, two Banks, three Weekly Newspapers, two Hotels, fifteen to twenty Mercantile Establishments, Coach-Makers, Cabinet-Makers, &c.

Many of the Merchants have handsome country residences; and there are from twenty to thirty private carriages kept in and around the city; the elité are moreover as aristocratic as even an Englishman, who was neither Chartist nor Moderator, could possibly desire.

The University at Knoxville is well endowed, has a President and five Professors in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and the scientific branches. The price of tuition is fifteen dollars per session, including the Languages, &c. Price of boarding, thirty-five dollars per session of five months. The Building cost eighty thousand dollars, and is situated on a commanding eminence overlooking the City of Knoxville.

There is a Theological Seminary at Newmarket, in Jefferson County; and another at Maryville, in Blount County.

In the Hiwassee District, there is a common school fund yielding seventy-five cents, per head, per annum, for children, from six to sixteen years of age; and a section of 640 acres to each township of six miles square; the rent of which is applied as above, and will yield about one dollar and a quarter per head.

There is a lack of Ladies Boarding Schools in Tennessee; the country being an increasing and improving one, and the demand for Governesses through the leading Southern and Western States so great, that the Eastern States cannot supply the demand, as very few Ladies will come from the Eastern to the Southern, or South Western States, for less than five hundred dollars per annum, or upwards of one hundred pounds sterling; this may do very well for an English nobleman, or Southern planter, but is too much for a Tennessean; they would, however, willingly give from two to three hundred dollars per annum, equal to fifty or sixty pounds sterling, which, in England, would be considered a tolerable salary. Many Tenneseans and Ababamians send their daughters to Salem, in North Carolina, a Moravian School; but although the expences are heavy, equal to two hundred dollars per annum, and few or no extras or

accomplishments taught, the school is crowded, one or two years of previous application being requisite before admission can be obtained, and yet many young ladies have come home from thence, "so much like marble from the quarry," that parents have been obliged to send them elsewhere "to receive the skill of the polisher."

Classical Male Teachers would also receive liberal encouragement.

Steam boats are sent for several months in the year from Knoxville to New Orleans, taking the produce of the country down, and bringing in return Sugar, Coffee, French Brandy, Wines, and various foreign merchandize: there are also wagons from every part of East Tennessee sent to Augusta with bacon, lard, flour, feathers, &c. bringing in return Groceries and other merchandize.

Athens, the county town of M'Minn, fifty-five miles below Knoxville, is the next town of importance, and contains from one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred inhabitants.

There is a Ladies Seminary, an Academy and Common Schools, Presbyterian and other Meeting Houses, Two Banks, Two Weekly Newspapers, Fifteen to Twenty Mercantile Stores, Coach-makers, Cabinet-makers, &c. The Hiwassee Rail Road from Augusta to Knoxville is

intended to run through it, being already graded to Blair's Ferry, thirty miles below Knoxville: this rail road is a branch of the "Atlantic and Western Rail Road" from Augusta to Chattanooga, which connects with the Charlston and Augusta Rail Road, at Augusta, thus, when completed, forming a continuous Rail Road Route from the Sea-board at Charlston to Knoxville the centre of East Tennessee, and Chattanooga on the Tennessee river, one hundred and twenty miles below Knoxville, being graded throughout to Chattanooga, and in operation to Madison, eighty miles below.

The diseases of the country are principally confined to low, unhealthy situations on the Rivers, those lands being most fertile, the original settlers located upon them, without regard to salubrity: the consequence is, that owing to the decomposition of vegetable matter, fever and ague is occasionally found on the River Plantations: whereas the Uplands, even at the distance of half a mile from the river, are exempt from the malaria. Consumption, paralysis, asthma, dropsy, and the other more common complaints of England, are almost unheard of.

In renting land, it is customary for the Proprietor to receive one-third the crop from the Uplands, and some of the River Bottom Lands; but on very superior River Bottom Lands, from one-third to one-half; others, again, rent their River Bottom Lands at so many bushels of corn to the acre, without reference to the crop.

The following may be considered an average estimate of returns for four acres of cleared land:

1	acre,	First River Bottom, will yield	50	bushels Indian Corn
1	"	Second, or Creek Bottom .	35	"
1	"	First quality Upland and New Ground. . . .	35	"
1		Common Upland ·	25	"
			145	bushels.

Value the First Bottom at 40; the Second and Creek Bottom at 20; First Quality Upland at 10; and Common Upland at 5 dollars per acre: the four acres costing 75 dollars, will yield 145 bushel Indian corn, which, at 30 cents per bushel, is 43 dollars and 50 cents, say one-third for the Rent, is 14 dollars and 50 cents on an investment of 75 dollars. The average annual increase, from the present slow, but gradual emigration of the Virginia farmers, may be estimated at twelve per cent per annum, it being calculated, that land will double itself every seven years; this having been the case for the last seven years in the upper counties of Sullivan and Washington adjoining Virginia, making, including the annual advance in value of land, thirty per cent on cleared land, and twelve per cent on Wood Land; say, there is two acres of the latter to one of the former, would give an average of eighteen per cent on the investment.

The rents throughout the country are received in kind: the proprietor either sells to the Stock stands, who supply the Kentucky drovers, or holds on until late in Spring, when small farmers, whose necessities oblige them to sell early in the season, fall short, and are obliged to purchase at an advance of from fifty to one hundred per cent. Corn ranges from twenty to thirty cents per bushel before Christmas, and from thirty to fifty cents from that time until October.

Many large proprietors purchase stock Hogs and feed their grain to them, driving them to the South in November and December, thus at once turning their Rents into cash.

The Millers toll for grinding wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, and buck wheat, is one-eighth.

The Tanner gets, for tanning upper leather, one-third; for sole leather, one-half.

The price of Wool-carding, is from six to eight cents per pound.

The Tennessean is in person generally tall and goodly featured, not inclined to corpulency, but muscular and active; the men can scarcely be termed over-industrious.

The leading crop is Indian corn, which they commence planting the latter end of March: it has to be kept very clean, and requires four and five ploughings, which occupies them until the end of June. The Wheat, Oat, and Hay Harvest then commences, and is usually completed by the middle of July: after that, to ride about, gossip, fish, hunt, and shoot, engrosses their leading attention (fodder and corn pulling, and wheat sowing excepted) until March again. The Women are more industrious, their attention, and that of their household, is occupied the year round (exclusive of the time required for domestic duties) in carding, spinning, dying, and weaving, woollen cotton and flax cloth, which, after clothing themselves, children, domestics, and out servants with, they sell or barter to the storekeeper, thus realizing the description in xxxi Prov. v. 13. " She maketh fine linen and selleth it, and delivereth her girdles to the merchant."

The general character of the Tennesseans, is that of a well ordered, temperate, and religious community. Family worship is customary; and temperance is a requisite pass to good society.

Gaming is punished by fine and imprisonment; and Duelling is a penitentiary offence, and incapacitates the parties concerned from ever after holding office: there is also a law imposing a fine for drunkenness and sabbath-breaking.

Tennessee is governed by a general assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, who hold their sittings biennially at Nashville. The Governor and members of both Houses are elected biennially. The House of Representatives consists of one hundred members, the Senate of twenty-five members, although these are regulated by the population, and increase accordingly. Every free white male inhabitant, rich or poor, of the age of twenty-one, has a vote. Senators to Congress are elected by the State Legislature for six years. Judges are also elected by the State Legislature, those of the Supreme Court for ten years; the Chancery and Circuit Court eight years. The Governor of the State receives a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. Judges of the Supreme Court, a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. Judges of the Circuit and Chancery Courts, fifteen hundred dollars per annum. Members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, four dollars per day during the session, and mileage. Magistrates are elected by the voters of the District, and receive no fixed pay, being remunerated solely by some trifling fees of office.

The whole of the State Taxes do not average more than twenty-five cents per head.

Foreigners, after residing six months in the country, and in one county, and declaring their intention to

become Citizens, have a vote, and are eligible for every office in the Government, except that of President and Vice President.

The voice of the people has unanimously condemned the "Repudiation" of Mississippi.—See extract from *Knoxville Argus.*

REPUDIATION.

"Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That a prompt payment and fulfilment of all her debts, obligations, and engagements, created in good faith, is a paramount duty, which cannot be disregarded, or set aside, consistently with the honor of the Citizens of the State."

The State Debt of Tennessee does not exceed five millions of dollars; the interest of which has always been punctually paid in specie; the bonds are principally held by the New York Capitalists.

With regard to the Climate of East Tennessee, nothing is a stronger illustration of its temperance and equability than the preference given it by the Southern Planters as a summer residence; the thermometer seldom rising above eighty-four in summer, nor falling in winter below twenty, except perhaps one or two nights about Christmas, when it will sink to Zero. The nights,

even in the hottest weather are comparatively cool; the thermometer invariably falling ten or fifteen degrees. In January, for two-thirds of the day, it is pleasant with the door open. The longest day in summer is fifteen hours; the shortest in winter, ten hours.

The general surface of the valley of East Tennessee is undulating and picturesque, resembling some parts of the West of England, except that the great chain of mountains are more or less in view from almost every point; and, in riding along, were it not for the absence of the splendid mansions of the English nobility, you might fancy yourself perambulating their parks; nor ought the grand and majestic scenery of these mountains, particularly those on the South, remain unnoticed. They are not, as the majority of the Scotch, English, and Welsh mountains, covered with "heath and hare bell," though both beautiful; but from base to summit, with the loftiest timber; the undergrowth azalea, calycanthos, spirea, coreopsis, rudbeckia, &c.; and, in ravines and clefts of the rock, the Rhododendron, Magnolia, and Kalmia, mingled with the graceful Hemlock spruce, attain twenty and thirty feet in height and are ever peering their buds and blossoms to the sun and light, through the interstices of their less lovely, but more majestic compeers; then the pure and limpid stream, the thundering cascade, the hoary cliff, the rapid stream hundreds of yards beneath, the beauty and splendour of a

a western sky—who can feel the bracing air of the mountains, and not become embued with that around him.

This beautiful country once belonged to the Cherokee Indians. Treaty after treaty was made with them by the United States Government, and the final one executed in 1837. The cavalcade started from the Agency, now Charleston, for the Frontiers of Arkansas; and though the Indians were in general much dissatisfied with the removal, the justness of the treaty being disputed by one party amongst them, yet, from information received from the Rev. Mr. Jones, who has been a Missionary amongst them for upwards of twenty years, they are becoming perfectly satisfied, their hunting grounds being much more extensive than in Tennessee. Many of the "half breeds" took considerable property with with them, say from five to twenty-thousand dollars each, and some more. The Cherokee Indians are a fine race of men, faithful in friendship, but true to revenge.

The following letter on the origin of the North American Indians from the pen of the Rev. W. Anderson may not be uninteresting.

CONSIDERATIONS,

To prove that the North American Indians from Mexico to the Northern extremity of the United States are descended from the Jews.

SIR,

The Indian Green Corn Dance, as it is called, seems to have been derived from the Jewish feast of first fruits. Mr. PEARSON, a gentleman of distinguished intelligence, and who had considerable opportunity of personal converse with the Indians, says in a work of his, which has been published, " Many of the old Indians, as I have been so credibly informed, that I cannot doubt it, will not eat even a bean, or any other vegetable of the new crop, until that day of the dance; and then they eat it as a religious ceremony, and, although we call it a dance, it is with them, a religious institution.

There are two kinds of ancient mounds, thrown up all over the country, in different places. I have been credibly informed that one of these little mounds was for burying the dead; but the other kind was for an altar for sacrifice.

The Indians are not Idolaters, as the Heathen nations are known to be. The Indians to whom I now refer, believe there is one God, or one Great Spirit. But the Heathen nations are believers in Polytheism.

I have been informed that the Indian nations are made up of seven tribes; some of the Indians have told me so themselves, and they are taught to know the tribe to which they belong; and each nation of the Indians is made up of the seven tribes, and that no Indians must marry in the same tribe to which he belongs; because they are said to be too near of kindred.

I have been told by some of the Indians, that the law of the nations would punish them with death, if they should marry into the same tribe to which they belong. Now the law of the Jews did not forbid them to marry in the same tribe; but it forbade them to marry within certain degrees of kindred. And, as the Indians had no Bible, I suppose that, in process of time, they forgot the degrees of kindred after they came to America, and forbid their people to marry in their own tribe as being too near of kindred."

Thus far Mr. Pearson, a gentleman, whose fidelity in the narrative of facts cannot be doubted, so far as they fell under his own observation.

My own reading serves to question, though they do not lead to certainty on the subject, yet establish to my mind a strong degree of probability, that the Indians from Mexico to the extreme northern limits of the United States are of Jewish origin. The Mexicans were probably of Asiatic, their Architecture is of that colossal size and structure, that seem to indicate a Phenician origin. Some have conjectured, and with much plausibility, that Mexico was that Carthagenian colony to which that commercial people went once in three years, and the locality of which was a profound State secret. However this may be, the Mexican Indians and those of the United States, differ so widely in many respects, that we are almost irresistibly led to judge them of different origin.

The above remarks affords me, Sir, pleasure to furnish you, and am,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON.

Washington,

April 20, 1842.

TO THE CAPITALIST.

The East Tennessee Lands offer great advantages: since, in lieu of investing in Foreign Securities, and State Bonds; yielding a return of from five to seven and a half per cent; or English "Green-field Security," yielding two and a half to four per cent.; the Tennessee lands, even under an imperfect mode of farming, more than double these returns, and that too with "Green-field Security."

The only present tide of Emigration to Tennessee, proceeds from a slow, but unceasing source, and speaks loudly for the ultimate and increasing value of the Tennessee lands.

The Eastern Pensylvanians, where improved Farms are worth from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and even a hundred miles West of Philadelphia on the Harrisburgh route, from a hundred to a hundred and twenty dollars per acre, sell out to wealthy Merchants and others; they again, buy out the Western Pensylvanian; he buys out the Eastern Virginian; the

Eastern Virginian buys out the Western; and the Western Virginian the Eastern Tennessean, the price and value of land increasing as the stream flows onward: as a proof of which, the lands in the two upper counties of East Tennessee (Sullivan and Washington) have within the last few years been gradually settling by the Western Virginians; and lands in those counties, from no other cause, are rated fifty per cent higher than in Jefferson and Blount Counties.

To the Practical Farmer, who, with a capital of from £1,000 to £10,000 sterling, is enriching and embellishing the lands of another, Tennessee presents great inducements; for, with the latter amount, he may purchase a a most princely domain, with its natural park—its broad, bold, and limpid streams—its mountain back ground—its rich alluvial River Bottom Lands—its fertile meadows, and ever-green pastures, and its extensive and adjacent markets; again, its beautiful climate, and the brevity of its winters, snow seldom continuing more than forty-eight hours, and there not being ten days in the whole year—that out door work cannot be continued.

Should he be a sportsman, he has game of every description; and though last, not least, although he ranks here but as a subordinate, and dare not infringe a single privilege, he will there rank, if he is a man of conduct and integrity, with the much envied magnate of his "father land."

To the manufacturer of cotton, silk, and woollen goods, whose business is cramped, and profits reduced by high tariffs and foreign competition, Tennessee presents at once the raw material, and the consumer of the manufactured article, thus merging the profits of the many.

The price of labour must again be low in Tennessee compared with what it can possibly be in England, even to afford in the latter a bare existence. In Tennessee, the mechanic and labouring man builds his own log hut; his firewood costs nothing, but cutting and hauling, provisions of every description are from fifty to a hundred per cent lower than in England; his cow and his hogs will almost support themselves in the woods; and his sheep will do so entirely; nor would it be a minor consideration for a humane man, to see his operatives well fed, well clothed, contented and happy, compared with beholding them sunk in the squalid wretchedness and poverty in which they are now involved, toiling late and early for that niggardly pittance, which can scarcely support nature. The article manufactured would in Tennessee return a handsome profit to the manufacturer, in England a small manufacturer can barely exist; the extensive ones, realize with difficulty interest upon the capital invested. The expences of a manufacturing establishment would in almost every instance be reduced, even to the manufacturers personal and household expences. That great desideratum, again, with a

manufacturer, "Water Power," is here unrivalled and unlimited.

To the Iron Manufacturer, the same remarks will apply; inexhaustible beds of Ore, water power and fuel in abundance, with water carriage, and a market from thence to New Orleans. Bar Iron at the works in Tennessee is worth from sixty to eighty dollars per ton; Castings four cents per pound, and cut Nails eight cents per pound; the home consumption for all these is very considerable.

To the Sheep Farmer, nothing can be more lucrative than an investment in Tennessee Farms; or even Mountain Lands. The climate is favourable to the finer breeds of Sheep; the Saxony and Merino, and the common stock of the country, being naturally fine, a cross produces very superior wool: the bulk of the farmers seldom feed their sheep during the winter, allowing them to run out in the woods and old pastures, the Sheep coming up to the troughs every few days for salt; others, occasionally, when the weather is severe, feeding them with hay, oats, and fodder; with this treatment and neglect, exclusive of not (until recently) having paid attention to crossing the breeds, they will yield on an average four pounds of wool to the fleece; but when they have been crossed with the Saxony (which have been extensively introduced) and proper care and attention paid to them, they have yielded

six and seven pounds to the fleece. Clean wool of medium quality is seldom worth less in New York than thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; the carriage there is three cents per pound, commission and guarantee for selling seven and a half per cent, that a farmer owning five thousand sheep, which cost but a dollar per head, would realize, calculating on the most moderate scale, upwards of a hundred per cent of clear profit per annum; say five thousand sheep, averaging four pounds wool each, is

20,000 lbs. 37½ cents per pound .		7,500 dollars.
Carriage 20,000 lbs. at 3 cents per	600	1,162 "
Commission and guarantee at 7½ per cent. . .	562	
Net profit on an outlay of 5,000 dollars .		6,338 dollars.

Wool is in every country equal to gold and silver; the farmer draws upon his New York consignee, and gets his money from the Tennessee Bank, or the Merchant; a Draft on New York always bears a premium, and is in demand with the merchants as a remittance.

In this calculation the increase is considered an equivalent for pasturage, winter feeding, and shepherds. Scotch or English shepherds and their dogs would be requisite; the Tennesseans not having yet sufficiently systemized this important and staple branch of agriculture. Thorough bred Saxony sheep are worth from five to ten dollars per head. The common stock are a good deal mixed with the Merino. The Southdown and

Bakewell breeds would doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to cross with the above, as they would give size and weight of wool; there are but few of these in Tennessee. The Kentuckians have them; but they are sold high. It might be worth the attention of an Emigrant to make an importation of from fifty to a hundred head of each: they might be shipped to Charleston; thence to Augusta by Rail road; from whence they would reach Tennessee in ten or twelve days. Mutton is not much used in Tennessee, being a prejudice against it. This is the case as regards Geese also; but it is very probable that this prejudice has originated with and been kept up by the Ladies, dreading any encroachment upon or diminution of their Wool and Feathers; the old ladies glare through their spectacles somewhat ominously at the writer, he having consumed several flocks both of sheep and geese, and rendered them somewhat scarce in his immediate district. The mutton in flavor and quality cannot be excelled by that of any country. Sheep are occasionally sent down to the Southern market, where they bring from two to three dollars per head.

Whilst on the subject of Importation, the breed of Devonshire cattle would doubtless form an eligible one, as, from their make and symmetry, they would be enabled to travel over the mountains with more facility than the ponderous Durham; and for a Southern market, the size ought to give them a preference, as in England the little Scot obtains it over the larger breeds.

To the " Annuitant" and " Legatee," and the thousands who are residing in and near the metropolis, upon what is perhaps enabling them to live, with the most rigid economy, somewhat genteely; and others of still greater income who, notwithstanding, dread every summons, lest it should cause them to "strive with sordid poverty at the door," who are galled with a sense of inferiority of station to those that flutter around them—who are raising families to struggle through more than they have struggled, since their means will be less, and their station in consequence less also; for, as they increase, so do the rich, the gay, the high in rank increase, that unless they " crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," they must inevitably sink in grade: to ascend is impossible—their income is at the rack; and, like the bow-string, strain it further it sunders; and their children, those whom they have "tenderly and delicately reared," may become the "servant of servants." Let them, then, before it is too late, shake off the false and hacknied trammels of fashion, which, like the dead sea fruit, "deceives the eye, proving ashes to the lip." Let them realize upon their incomes, and invest in eligible lands, in a country, where the highest honors and offices (except those of President and Vice-President) await even Foreigners of talent and information. Perhaps this class are fearful of leaving the comforts of life and elegancies of society: the former are increased, for the returns on an investment of capital in Tennessee lands, would, at

least, treble that of a similar investment in England; whilst both the luxuries and necessaries of life are one half the price in the former they are in the latter. As to the elegancies of life, does the Nobleman sacrifice them when he retires to his country Mansion? their society, as his, can be of their own forming, and the elegance and refinement of it rest accordingly with themselves. It is therefore evident, that they would be exchanging, if not the precarious existence of themselves, at least, the uncertain, hopeless, heartless position of their children, for the comparative wealth, competence, and independence of the English country Gentleman.

With regard to the Labouring Man, the Mechanic, and the Operative, thousands of whom are now lacking bread and employment, it may safely be said—" there is room enough and to spare;" but of those who cannot supply their famishing children with food and raiment, it is vain to expect that they can find the means of conveying themselves and families to a more abundant country. Let them, then, indenture themselves to farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics, who have the means, and are emigrating. Let the amount thus expended for them be refunded out of their wages, which, the industrious, temperate, and economical man, will soon accomplish; and in addition, may by perseverance, in a few years become the proprietor of a small farm. Nor need the farmer, manufacturer, and mechanic, fear these advances

for those whom he may require in his avocations; for there is no industrious, well-disposed, sober, and saving man, can go to Tennessee, and not be good enough eventually for any breach of contract; although the laws themselves are sufficiently rigid in the event of any breach of contract betwixt master and servant; it being advisable, however, on the part of the employer, to select men only of honesty, character, and sobriety, and to give married men a preference.

Farmers, Mechanics, and Manufacturers, emigrating, could have any number of well-disposed English boys and girls of fourteen years of age, who are of honest and respectable parents, indentured to them until they are twenty-one years of age, on paying their passage over and finding them with board, clothing, and a little pocket money during their apprenticeship; the labour of whom the first year would in many instances more than clear their expences out. As "reward sweetens labour," it might be contracted, to present them with a horse, saddle and bridle at the expiration of their apprenticeship, which would give them a good start in the West.

ON
THE BEST MODE OF EMIGRATING
TO
EAST TENNESSEE.

New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, may probably be recommended as the best Ports to land at, a cabin passage to which will cost £20 or £25. sterling; Second cabin half price; and Steerage £5., in any of these ports Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, Carryalls, Omnibusses, &c. can be bought at any time, either new or second-hand, the latter frequently as good as new, and at less than half price; a good second-hand Barouche can be bought in New York or Philadelphia for 60 or 80 dollars, and a genteel Private Carriage for from 80 to 120 dollars, these are always worth more money in Tennessee; a large second-hand Omnibus can be had for 100 or 150 dollars, this would also sell well in Tennessee to those families moving westward, and as they will contain ten to fifteen persons, would form a cheap and expeditious mode of conveyance for those who could not afford to travel by their own private carriage. Horses can be bought in the northern cities at from 60 to 80 dollars, these are also worth their money in Tennessee, the northern Horse being considered more hardy; from New York to Tennessee, a distance of

seven hundred miles, could be driven, the roads being good, in twenty days, staying at the best Hotels and Houses of Entertainment, would cost from 75 cents to one dollar per day for each person; the Horses might be averaged at 50 cents per day, and the tolls and ferrys at 50 cents per day: that four persons in a two horse carriage could travel from New York to Knoxville, Tennessee, at the rate of 25 dollars per head, which, at most seasons, would be a delightful trip, passing as it were through the very heart of the country, and the Hotels and accommodations good throughout: the route would be from New York, say Philadelphia, Lancaster, Hagerstown, Winchester, Staunton, Abingdon, Knoxville, which, by a reference to the Map, will be found an almost due west course: those travelling by Omnibuses would travel for less, as the expences of the horses and tolls would he divided amongst a greater number, and the parties might be more economical if they chose: on the other hand, should an Emigrant wish to reach the place of his destination expeditiously, he can leave New York in the morning by Rail road, pass through Philadelphia and reach Baltimore early the same day; there take the Rail road to Winchester (Virginia) and thence by stage to Knoxville, which he will reach in eight days from New York. at an expence of about 60 dollars: he may otherwise leave New York and arrive at Washington City, D, C. the same evening, take Rail road the next morning for Raleigh, N. C. which he will reach the following day, and then

by stage to Greensboro', Salisbury, Ashville, and Warm Spring N. C. to Knoxville, costing also about 60 dollars, and taking seven or eight days time: another mode would be to land at Charlston, avoiding the sickly months of August, September, and October, when Charlston is not safe for strangers; thence rail road to Augusta, which reach in eight hours; thence by stage, via Greenville, Ashville, and Warm Springs to Knoxville, which would reach in five days from Charlston, at a cost of about 40 dollars, the roads along this route are excellent.

The Poorer Class of Emigrants, whose funds are limited, could ship at once to Richmond (Virginia) thence by Canal Packet to Lynchburgh, and there hire wagons to Tennessee, which woulld bring their baggage, wives and children, where there was a number, at a moderate expence, the Emigrants cooking for themselves and sleeping in the wagons, the men camping out. Lynchburgh is about two hundred and seventy miles from the upper counties of Tennesse; a large six horse wagon, which are always well covered, could be engaged from Lynchburgh to Tennessee for 100 or 120 dollars, and perform the trip in fifteen days; from 12 to 15 dollars per head would cover the expences of this route from Richmond to Tennessee. Another mode for this class of Emigrants would be to land at Baltimore, take Rail road to Winchester, and wagon from thence to Tennessee, a distance of 400 miles, but perhaps the Richmond route is preferable,

having less wagoning. It therefore appears that Emigrants, either of the higher or more humble class, can reach East Tennessee at as small an expence as they can reach Ohio, much less the States further West: the mode of travelling thither has been unknown to Foreigners; they have therefore hitherto taken the States most easy of access, without sufficient regard to ultimate advantage.

Emigrants of every class would do well to bring the whole of their portable articles of Furniture, Utensils, Plate, Linen, China, Carpets, Paintings, Books, &c. in fact omit nothing but Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, and heavy articles.

Emigrants are especially cautioned against remaining in the large Sea Ports, as New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; unless there is much luggage, it can be passed by the officer on board, without going to the Custom House: almost one half of those who emigrate ruin themselves by remaining in port, where they are surrounded by a lot of loafers, who soon ascertain if there is money, and, under one delusion or another, never leave them until it is exhausted, when the Emigrant is worse off than he would be at home, for, owing to the immense influx of Emigrants, there are always several thousands unemployed in the large cities, who are frequently treated with great contumely and become a public burden, for being without the means

of travelling and without employment, they must sink into distress and ruin.

There are also a number of manufacturers and mechanics who are injurious to Emigrants destined for the West, by inducing them to enter into their employ, under the fallacy that there is no encouragement for them in the West, when, as soon as they have got all the information the Emigrant is possessed of, he is discharged perhaps pennyless; for living is as high in the Northern cities as it is in England. The only course for a prudent Emigrant is to start for the place of his destination the moment he lands.

LABOURERS, MECHANICS, AND OTHERS,

THAT ARE REQUIRED AND WOULD FIND READY EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE.

FARM LABOURERS.

DAIRY MAIDS, who understand making Cheese and salting Butter for a distant market.

SCOTCH SHEPHERDS; their dogs would also be requisite, being none of the breed there.

MILLWRIGHTS would find great encouragement.

WHEELWRIGHTS, WAGON and COACH MAKERS.

BLACKSMITHS much wanted.

SHOE MAKEKS, who can make either coarse, fine, or, Ladies shoes.

TAILORS, the price of making a Coat is seven dollars, besides trimmings, and living at half the price it is in England.

HATTERS, that can make either a coarse or fine hat.

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, much wanted.

COOPERS and SMALL WARE COOPERS.

CHAIR MAKERS, much wanted.

POTTERS, being an abundance of Potters clay, and and an unequalled demand for ware.

MILLERS, who thoroughly understand their business.

STONE MASONS, BRICKLAYERS, and PAINTERS, but the three last not in great numbers.

TANNERS, who understand their business in all its branches.

BRAZIERS and TINMEN, much wanted.

Persons of the above Trades, who have capital, will of course benefit accordingly.

TO THE FOLLOWING

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS OF CAPITAL,

THERE IS AN UNPRECEDENTED OPENING.

WOOLLEN CLOTH MANUFACTURERS, from coarse Yorkshire Cloths to Superfine.

COTTON SPINNERS, to spin coarse numbers for domestic purposes, and the requisite material for Manufacturers.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS in every staple branch, as sheetings, shirtings, velveteens, bed tickings, handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

SILK MANUFACTURERS, as regards sewing silk, ribbons, shawls, gros des naples, and silk and cotton goods of every description.

CALICO PRINTERS, for Printed Cottons, from 9d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, which in England are sold at half the price.

HAT MANUFACTURERS, low and medium qualities and a proportion of superfine, can be sold to any extent.

MECHANICS, BLEACHERS, DYERS, &c. as requisites for the above.

IRON MAKERS and Manufacturers, will succeed in every staple branch.

PAPER MAKERS, several fortunes have alreday been made in this business, and the demand is almost unlimited.

TANNERS, the consumption exceeding the supply, considerable quantities being imported from the adjoining States.

There is no duty upon any article manufactured by the State, and Hawkers and Pedlars from other States are heavily taxed.

MACHINERY can be had from the Northern States via Charlston; Cotton from Middle and West Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, all within one hundred miles; Wool is raised in the State, and any quantity can be had from Ohio, two hundred and fifty miles distant; Silk is raised in the State, and, if necessary, a supply can be had from the adjoining States, as Silk raising is on the increase in every State.

IRON ORE is abundant throughout the East Tennessee mountains, the Duty on Foreign Iron amounts to a prohibition, being from eighteen to thirty dollars per ton, according to its quality and description; the carriage from Charlston is also next to a prohibition.

The Manufacturer would not be confined to Tennessee for the sale of his goods; he would have the whole range of the Southern States, with water, rail road, or waggon conveyance to each.

Drapers, Grocers, Ironmongers, and other Tradesmen, who are at present in business in England with a capital of from £2,000 to £5,000 sterling, and yet are barely able to support their families respectably, much more accumulate, would succeed in merchandizing in Tennessee. In England every man follows his own peculiar calling; a Tennessee merchant sells from a silk dress to a tin cup; but this need not be any impediment, for a sufficient knowledge of the different kinds of merchandize is soon ascertained. It is customary for the Farmers to pay their accounts annually; but, as they are almost all Freeholders, there is no risk, and as an advance of one hundred per cent is made upon the orignal cost and the charges, carriage and exchange do not exceed thirty per cent, they realize a profit of seventy per cent upon almost every article, except Sugar and Coffee.

An extensive dealer will sell from twenty to thirty thousand dollars worth annually; the general run of merchants from ten to fifteen thousand dollars worth; and, as their house and personal expences are trifling, the merchants are almost invariably wealthy: it is true, many of the payments are made in Feathers, Bees Wax,

Whisky, Home-made Cloth, Flour, Bacon, &c.; but these form an excellent remittance, or article of sale, and frequently realize an advance on the price they were received at.

The average amount of Taxes, including those of the State and County of every description, may be estimated at fifteen cents for every hundred dollars worth of Freehold and Slave Property, which is collected annually; a distraint for taxes is never heard of: those who hold no Freehold or Slave Property, merely pay a Poll Tax of about one shilling and sixpence sterling for every male of sixteen and over.

The merchants take out a license, the amount being regulated by the Annual Sales.

AVERAGE PRICES

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

MERCHANDIZE AND HOME PRODUCE

IN

EAST TENNESSEE.

	DOLLARS.		CENTS.		
Refined Loaf Sugar	0	—	25	—	POUND
Brown Sugar	0	—	12½	—	"
West India Coffee	0	—	16	—	"
Java and Mocha............	0	—	25	—	"
Molasses	0	—	75	—	GALLON
Teas, Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, &c.	1	—	0	—	POUND
Teas, Gunpowder, Pekoe, Hyson, &c.	2	—	0	—	"
Currants, Zante	0	—	16	—	"
Raisins, Muscadelle	0	—	16	—	"
French Brandy, "Otards"	2	—	50	—	GALLON
Jamaica Rum	1	—	50	—	"
Hollands Gin	2	—	0	—	"
Common Gin	1	—	0	—	"
Madeira Wine	2	—	50	—	"
Teneriffe	1	—	50	—	"
Sherry	2	—	50	—	"
Claret..........................	1	—	0	—	"
Fancy Wines,.... from 3 dollars to	6	—	0	—	DOZEN

	DOLLARS.		CENTS.		
Indian Corn and Meal	0	—	30	—	BUSHEL
Flour	4	—	0	—	BARREL
Bacon........................	0	—	7	—	POUND
Lard	0	—	10	—	"
Chickens	1	—	0	—	DOZEN
Ducks.........................	1	—	50	—	"
Geese	0	—	30	—	EACH.
Turkeys	0	—	40	—	"
Sheep.........................	1	—	0	—	"
Milch Cows	15	—	0	—	"
Beef	0	—	3	—	POUND
Pork	0	—	4	—	"
Fish	0	—	3	—	"
Eggs	0	—	6	—	DOZEN
Butter	0	—	10	—	POUND
Irish Potatoes	0	—	30	—	BUSHEL
Sweet do.	0	—	50	—	"
Hay	8	—	0	—	TON
Caroline Rice	0	—	6	—	POUND
Hire Farm Labourers and Board ..	8	—	0	—	MONTH
Colored do. .... do.	7	—	0	—	"
Do. Females .... do.	3	—	0	—	"

One Hundred Cents make a Dollar; and a Dollar may be reckoned at Four Shillings and Fourpence sterling.

CENSUS AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

OF

TENNESSEE,

Estimated for 1841, *from the Census taken in* 1840.

Population	858,670	Persons.
Wheat	4,873,584	Bushels.
Barley	5,197	"
Oats	7,457,818	"
Rye	322,579	"
Buck Wheat	9,669	"
Indian Corn	46,787,120	"
Potatoes	2,018,632	"
Hay	33,106	Tons.
Tobacco	35,168,040	Pounds.
Cotton	20,872,433	"
Rice	8,455	"
Silk Cocoons	5,724	"
Sugar (Maple)	275,557	"
Wine	692	Gallons.
Wool	2,060,332	Pounds.
Feathers	5,000,000	"
Hops	850	"
Bees Wax	50,907	"

Horses and Mules	341,409	Head.
Neat Cattle	822,851	"
Sheep	741,593	"
Swine	2,926,607	"
	ESTIMATED VALUE.	
Poultry of all kinds . . .	606,969	Dollars.
Dairy Productions . . .	472,141	"
Orchard Productions . . .	367,105	"
Home-made Cotton & Woollen Cloth	2,886,661	"
Garden Vegetables . . .	19,812	"
Nursery Productions . . .	32,415	"

N.B.—The Dollar is worth about Four Shillings and Fourpence sterling.

☞ When the above Census was taken in 1840, it created great excitement, many of the Inhabitants believing it was done in order to tax each production; the consequence was, that, in many instances, returns were made at much less than they really were.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS

RELATING TO

TENNESSEE,

ARE FROM THE WORK OF J. S. BUCKINGHAM, ESQUIRE, ON AMERICA.

"At the point where the road divides, we left the State of North Carolina and entered that of Tennessee, taking the road to the right, and leaving the French Broad River entirely, that stream flowing on westerly till it reaches the river Tennessee, which gives its name to the State, and thence going on to join the great Mississippi.

Our route now lay nearly north; and we had to ascend a mountain of such steepness, that it was necessary to wind up its sides by a perpetually bending and returning road, constantly having on one side a slope so steep, that the slightest false step or start of the horses would risk the complete destruction of all. The deep glens into which we looked down, while the coach seemed to be within a few inches of the edge of a precipice, were sublimely grand, with a mixture of the terrible and fearful also. The trees were of immense size, especially the oaks and chesnut; and tall hickories were now numerous. A very beautiful flowering shrub, called the

sour-wood, was also abundant; though the name must have been given in irony, as its flower cups are said to yield, in spring, abundance of rich honey; and trees or bushes of the rhododendron covered every part of the slopes and cliffs in thousands. From some of the trees we heard a croaking of the tree-frog above our heads; there being a species of this reptile that ascends trees, and croaks from its branches. They are said to choose those trees whose barks are most nearly allied in colour to that of their own bodies; but we had no opportunity of verifying this; and we could not see the frogs themselves from their height, though their voices were quite as powerful as when heard in the marshes. The hill was so steep, that though the winding road was only two miles from its base to its summit, we were upwards of two hours in accomplishing the ascent, from the difficulty of the way, and the frequent stoppages necessary to give the horses breath. There were some delightfully cool rock-springs, at which we all drank copiously, and the heat and fatigue gave zest to the draught.

From the summit of this mountain, as well as from several points of the ascent, the prospect was as grand, as extensive, and as beautiful as any thing we had yet seen. From the top of the ridge several distinct ranges of other mountains were seen rising in succession one beyond the other, likes the waves of the sea, presenting not less than a hundred separate and distinct eminences and peaks, within view at the same moment of time."

" Our descent from the summit of this mountain was much more gentle and easy than the ascent on the other side. The highest point was estimated at about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; and as we did not descend more than 1,000 feet, we were still, when in the valley, about 2,000 feet above the ocean. In this, however, as on the higher slopes, the forest-trees were of splendid growth, from nine to ten feet in circumference, and sixty to 100 feet in height. Instead of the dull and uniform pine, so unvarying and monotonous in the forests of the South, these were all trees of light and graceful foliage, and the general aspect of the whole was as beautiful as it was grand.

At the foot of the mountain, we met with the first log-hut in Tennessee, and it gave us, here, on the very threshold of the State, a favourable impression of its inhabitants. It was the neatest and cleanest we had seen in the country; though small, it had clean glass-windows without a single broken pane, neat white dimity curtains on the inside, clean though humble furniture, and industrious inmates; the children were all clean and well clad, and the women were busily occupied. The cattle around the spot seemed numerous, and better fed than usual, though they live much less luxuriously than in England. There are here no rich pastures of meadow-land, laid down in grass, such as one might suppose to be the pasture-grounds of the "fat bulls of

Bashan," but the cattle pick up such scanty subsistence as they may be able, in the woods and along the wayside. As they thus wander several miles a day in search of provender, they are provided with a large metal bell hung under the neck, the heavy and dull sound of which is sufficiently loud to indicate the spot where a wanderer, who has strayed beyond his usual track, may be found. They are but few sheep seen anywhere along the road, as their flesh is not valued as food, but hogs were everywhere abundant.

On leaving Greenville, we proceeded nearly north, inclining easterly, towards Virginia. The country was increasingly beautiful, and better cultivated than usual, and altogether charming. A little beyond Greenville we had a noble range of mountains on our right, at a distance of from eight to ten miles, which, in general outline, woody undulations of surface, and hue or tint, reminded Mrs. Buckingham and myself of the appearance of the beautiful island of Scio, as we have seen it together when sailing along the eastern shore, in passing through the straits that divide it from the continent of Asia Minor, in our voyage through the Greek Archipelago to Smyrna."

"We left Jonesborough and all its political bustle about six o'clock, and, pursuing our way towards Bloutsville, we passed through some beautiful thick forests,

with immense trees and deep shadows; and here and there saw the changing leaves of the sumach as red as if they had been dipped in blood. There were also some fine tall Lombardy poplars, exceeding 100 feet in height, and a great variety of rich and beautiful foliage. Saw-mills, and flour mills, moved by water-power, were more thickly seen than before. Brick-fields and kilns, providing materials for building, were also met with: and the signs of increasing population and increasing comfort were every where abundant. Neat cottages, good farm-houses, and pleasant gardens, gave indication of progressive improvement, and the whole aspect of the country was as fine as that of the best parts of Yorkshire in England, to many agricultural portions of which it bore a striking resemblance.

We witnessed to-night, in the forests, one of the most gorgeously splendid and exquisitely beautiful sunsets it was ever my good fortune to behold—and yet I have seen many, in the East Indies, in the West Indies, in the Persian Gulf, in the Red Sea, in the Mediteranean, and in the Indian Ocean. Its glory was so surpassing, that no language could describe it. Its ever-changing beauty was so evanescent, that no painter could portray it; and neither the glowing pen of Milton, nor the lucid pencil of Claude, though dipped in the colours of the rainbow, would be equal to its delineation. There are some things that baffle the power of description in proportion to the

intensity of the admiration they excite, and this was one of them. One might heap up epithets of exaggeration till they reached the limits of bombast, or one might more chastely picture forth, in

"Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn."

the several elements of which this splendour of the heavens was formed; but neither the epithets of golden, crimsoned, purple, dappled, molten, wavy, liquid, or pearly,—though all applicable in turn to the several parts—could furnish any idea of the majestic and unearthly beauty of the whole. It was as if the Deity were about to unveil himself to the humble adorers of his power; and the throne of heaven was displayed in all that overwhelming radiance, to which even the eyes of angels could hardly dare to look up—save that the beams of glory which surrounded it, were so softened and subdued by the rays of mercy mingling with them, as to encourage even the feeblest of created things, to gaze on the radiant scene, to worship and adore. Well, indeed, might the Sabeans of Arabia, the Magi of Persia, the priests of Egypt, the poets of Greece and Rome, and the Montezumas and Atalibas of Mexico and Peru, be excused in the absence of the direct revelation, for paying homage to the Sun, that fittest emblem of Supreme Power! by whose light and heat the whole system of animal and vegetable life is sustained, by whose presence all Nature is revived and cheered, and whose glory is so much greater, when seen under combinations like these,

than that of all other created things—that it gives the most vivid impression which man can receive of the omnipotence and omnipresence of the great Creator, and fills the soul with a sense of awe and devotion not to be described by words, but felt to be embodied in the beautiful lines of Thomson—

"Come, then, expressive Silence, muse His praise."

I had never before witnessed such a sunset. I never can hope to see its like again; but I feel that I shall remember this to the last hour of my life."

At eight o'clock we reached one of the usual stations for changing the horses of the mail-stage, just midway between Jonesborough and Blountsville, about ten miles from each. The situation was inviting, a neat brick dwelling, with double portico, seated in a valley on the banks of the Watauga river, and the keeper of it, a widow of 75, with a mother still living at 108, in the same house. We were much tempted to stop and pass the night here; but as the moon was near the full, we resolved upon going on another stage at least.

" On arriving at Blountsville, we were most kindly received by Mr. Deery, who had ordered his servants to take us to his house, and not to the hotel, and he had provided an excellent dinner for our refreshment. He wished us, indeed, to stay some time with him, and expressed his extreme delight to meet with any one from

"the old country," and do them all the honour in his power. His wife, son, and daughter were as warm and cordial as himself; and their house was among the neatest and most comfortable we had seen for many a day, while every thing about the table-service and the beds were remarkable for that cleanliness and neatness in all their minutiæ, which American housekeepers in the country seemed to us never to attain — either because they did not perceive the advantage, or enjoy the pleasure of such arrangements; or, because they would not give themselves that trouble, without which, neither those or any other comforts can be provided and preserved.

Mr. Deery unfolded himself to us with a degree of frankness which was at once natural and delightful; and his history was as honourable to himself as it is encouraging to those of his countrymen who come to this country, as he did, to obtain a competency. He left the neighbourhood of Londonderry, where he was born, at the age of nineteen, and having some little money, he laid in a stock of such goods as the back-settlers needed, and came as far as Tennessee at once, it being then, in 1804, a frontier country with Indian tribes living close to the white settlements. He was successful in his first adventure, and repeated it on a larger scale; until, after two or three trips of this kind, he fixed himself in a store at Blountsville, where he has now been stationary for

forty-two years. As his means increased, he sent home for his father, mother, brothers, and sisters. The parents lived with him to a good old age, and both were buried in adjoining graves. The brothers and sisters all prospered, and Mr. Deery has now a large store, filled with everything required by the farmers for miles round. His surplus capital he had invested in land when it was cheap, and having improved it by farming, he is now one of the wealthiest men in the town or neighbourhood; and, as we could see, by the universal respect paid to him by all we met in the streets, and houses, honoured and beloved by his fellow-citizens.

His wife was a fine specimen of a hearty and hospitable matron, anxious to do everything that could afford pleasure to her guests. The eldest son was a fine-grown and gentlemanly young man, of twenty; the daughter about seventeen, well educated by two Scotch ladies, Miss Melville and Miss Gibson, who keep a Female Academy in Jonesborough; another son was at college, aged fifteen; and an interesting little daughter, of seven, was at school, in the village. Add to all this, the family were temperate and religious; the father having never tasted spirits or wine for forty years—the son, never; and family-worship being their habitual practice. It was impossible to conceive a more pleasing picture of honest prosperity and innocent happiness than the history of this family afforded; and yet it may be

said that such success is within the reach of nearly all those who emigrate to this country from Great Britain, if they would only pursue it by the same steps. Industry, prudence, economy, perseverance, honesty, sobriety, filial affection, and piety. These are within the reach of the humblest; and their rewards are sure. But, blind and infatuated, the great mass of those who leave their homes in Europe for a competency in America, are carried by the torrent of intemperance, vice, and impiety, to an early and dishonoured grave."

"The shape of this State is remarkable for its regularity, being a lengthened oblong, stretching east and west from the Iron Mountains of North Carolina to Mississippi river, a distance of four hundred and twenty miles, and having its northern and southern boundaries accurately defined by two straight parallels of latitude, namely, 35° for its southern edge, and 36° 30' for its northern; being thus a degree and a half of latitude in breadth, or 1 04 miles. It has an area, therefore, of upwards of 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres of land, without heaths or deserts, and the greater portions of its fine fertile soil abundantly watered with rivers. Its name is derived from its principal stream, the Tennassee, so pronounced by the Indians, and meaning, in their language, 'a curved spoon," from some supposed resemblance between this and their winding rivers."

"Religious establishments are also numerous in proportion to the population. The Presbyterians are thought to be the most extensive, their numbers exceeding 100,000; but the late schism, which has divided them into Old School and New School, the former being rigid Calvinists, and the latter inclining to Arminianism, has divided the body. The methodists are next in number, having about 50,000 members; but among these also there is a division, the new class calling themselves Protestant Methodists, and the old branding them with the name of Radicals. The doctrines of both are the same; but the old class stand up for the arbitrary power of the Conference, and the new school demand the right to regulate their own church government, and are, therefore, what would be called Congregationalists or Independents. The Baptists have about 20,000 members; the Episcopalians are very few; of Catholics there are not many, though they abound in Kentucky, Ohio, and the States further west. There are also some Dunkers, who dress peculiarly, and wear their beards, of whom I saw several among the farmers at Blountsville.

The whole annual expence of the government of this State, as large in area as England, is less than 50,000 dollars, or £10,000 per annum; which is just the salary of a single member of Council in the East India Company's Government in Bengal; and less than the emoluments of a single bishop, or even of some sinecurists,

under the government of England. The expences of the whole government of Tennessee are these: for the Governor and his Executive, 4,000 dollars; for the two Houses of Legislature, 20,000 dollars; for the whole of the Judiciary, comprising the Supreme and Circuit Courts, 24,200 dollars; the whole sum being less than the single sinecure enjoyed by Lord Ellenborough, in the Patent Office, of Clerk of the Writs in the King's Bench, though the duty is performed by deputy. These are comparisons which force themselves on the mind, by the power of contrast; and in giving them utterance as they occur, it is done with a hope that they may draw attention to the duty of lessening the public burdens, by simplyfying the forms and diminishing the expences of government, which experience, in either countries, has shown to be as practicable as it is desirable, and which it would be as easy, as it would be found advantageous, to introduce gradually into our country, if it were set about with an honesty of intention and earnestness of purpose, free from party motives, and without violence or injustice."

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